SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1880.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 21, 1890, was: Total for the week .....

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-idential canvass of 1880 Twa Sun will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be-Heving that the evils which have so long beset the country can be cured only by a change of the party in power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Esquar, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

mend the circulation of THE WEEKLY SUR. In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with as, we will send Tax WEERLY Sun to clubs, or single subcribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise c'ubs in every school district. Five deliars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Secons Testimony hefters the Poland Com Jan. 14, 1879.

THE SUN, New York City.

ony stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them. From Judge Poland's Report, Peb. 18, 1873—Garfeld's Testimon

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the emmittee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying fo

Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing

agure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of From the New York Times, Pob. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the

time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act. as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains. Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer

ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the subers. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mebilier stock from Oakes

From the New York Tribane, Feb. 10, 1873. James A. Gardeld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$328, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and faisehoods confessed the transsetion to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery. the usen take were brided should go with him-

## A Religious Republican Paper on Gen.

The most conspicuous journal of the Congregational denomination-we mean, of course, the Calvinistic Congregationalistsis the Independent, published in this city. It ed with enterprise and its articles are written with ability and learning.

While it is orthodox in theology, the Independent is Republican in politics, having inherited that political complexion from the days when it bore a part in the great contest against slavery. Being thus Republican, it supports the Republican candidates, or otherwise it would have to abandon its party and oppose in its age the political doctrines and the men that it supported in its youth. Accordingly, it now supports Gen. Garrield as the Republican candidate for President.

Only six years ago, however, the earnest opinion of the Independent was recorded against the same GARFIELD in the most decided manner. Here is what it then said of him, speaking as a matter of public duty. We quote from the leading article of the Independent of July 30, 1874;

"The most sterling moral integrity should be req Let electors look very sharply at charges which affect the purity of their servants. An honest man will no shrink from the thorough scrutiny of his official acts.
"Let us take an example. The Nineteenth Congress

sional District of Ohio has been represented for twelve years by James A. Gabrield. He is one of the ablest and most promising members of Congress. He is a man of uncommon culture, a graduate of an Eastern college, was for some time principal of an excellent school in Ohio and a preacher, we believe, in the denor rapidly in Congress, until he occupies the Chairmanship of the committee which is second in importance in the House. His constituents have been very proud of him.

and have had reason for their pride.

"But were we citizens of the Sineteenth District of Obio we should seek of Mr. Ganrieth very clear explana tions of his conduct before consenting to vote for his re We refer only to facts in his late career, which we judge of simply from the uncontradicted record. We exhabt forget that he was more deeply involved

In the sad Credit Mobilier difficulty than any other men ber of the House of Representatives—excepting, of course ANES and Buscons. After such an experience he ought to have been extremely cautious. But the testimony taker in the investigation of the District of Columbia framgetting through a paving contract accepted by the Dis-trict Government. A Mr. Passons, a notorious jobber. made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garrisch to make a further argument and to use his resonal influence in its favor. Of course, Mr. Gasrisch's argument was successful. How could it he other wise? He was Chairman of the Committee on Appropri ations Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Surrange could not afford to refuse him anything he asked, and Mr. GARFIELD knew it who he asked and received for his services a fee which would

have been extravagant but for his official points.

"That is, so far as the case is known to the public, for \$5,000 he was willing to sell to the McClealas contract. his influence as a legislator. For \$5,000 he was will: o use his position as gnarditio of the Treasury of it ion to make the District Sovernment award a procontract. So far as most men can see, \$5,000 was an ex travagant price for any service which Mr. Gaurner could render that did not depend on his official position and, if we can judge, the breaking away of the Williams burg dam no more clearly indicated the worthlessn a of its construction than does such an act as this, thus ta enexplained, the giving way of the moral foundations

The person here spoken of is the same man to-day that he was six years ago There is no sign of any moral change in him. He has not brought forth any works meet for repentance. He has given no explanation that takes the spots off from his character. He has neither cleared himself of the guilt of bribe taking and perjury in the Credit Mobiller case, nor has he shown that he was innocent in the Dr Gol-

that he has been nominated for President by the Republican party.

Yet, which is more likely to be correct, the opinion of the Independent six years ago, when he was only a Congressman, and when the facts were fresh in its knowledge, or its contrary opinion now, after the lapse of this long period, when the man has got himself

nominated for our highest office. We think the judgment of the people must be that Gen. GARFIELD is not fit to be elected

### A New Method in the House of Commons.

It is generally taken for granted that the methods of conducting public business in all parliamentary bodies are substantially identical with those pursued in the House of Commons, on which they are known to have been modelled. That this is not the case in one essential particular was proved not long ago by the inability of the majority of that House to control the Irish obstructionists, and it appears that the new rule designed to meet the difficulty is far from giving such efficient protection against idle and vexatious delays as has elsewhere been provided. The Speaker of the House of Commons is still invested with much less authority than is possessed by the presiding officer of other national legislatures.

In our House of Representatives the Speaker may call any member to order, and although an appeal may be taken from this decision of the Chair, the appeal is not debatable. Such is the power confided to the presiding officer in the interest of order and decorum; and our Congress also possesses an efficient instrument for overcoming obstruction in the" previous question," a procedure not by any means identical with the motion known by the same name in the House of Commons. During any discussion of a bill or resolution in our House of Representatives, it is competent for any member to move "Shall the main question be now put?" This motion, if carried, puts an end to all debate, except that the member in charge of the bill retains his right of reply, and brings the House to a direct vote upon the subject before it. In order, moreover to guard against the indirect defeat of the purpose in hand, the rules provide that there shall be no debate either on the previous question itself or on questions of order arising out of it, nor is even a "call of the House" in order after the previous question has been moved and seconded, unless it appears upon an actual count by the Speaker that no quorum is present. Such are the arrangements whereby the majority of the body is enabled to carry out its views of public policy, and by which the dilatory process sometimes described as filibustering is to a large extent controlled.

In these respects the French, German, and Italian Parliaments have adopted a system of procedure analogous to our own. In the French Chamber of Deputies the President is clothed with large disciplinary powers, some of which are independently exercised. For instance, from the simple call to order, and even from the second call to order-though the latter carries with it, if the President so direct, an entry of the fact on the journal of the House, and the loss of a fortnight's salary-there is no appeal to the assembly. Should a speaker, howcommit a third offence, after ever. being twice reproved, the President may propose that he be silenced for the remainder of the sitting; but to enforce this penalty, a vote of the Chamber is required. The same thing may be said of the so-called censure, a punishment reserved for obstinate and serious cases. We should note further that in the event of a general refusal to keep order on the part of the House, the President is authorized to put on his hat, which act carries with it a suspension of the sitting for an hour. In the case of a member already called to order twice in the same sitting, the Italian rule practically coincides with the French; and in the German Reichstag the assembly may decide, at the Prestdent's request, but without debate, that the offending member shall not be allowed to speak again on the question before it.

There is this difference, however, between he French and German assemblies, that the President of the Reichstag, although the sole immediate arbiter, is not the ultimate judge of what constitutes "order." The rebuked member is entitled to send in a written protest, upon which the Legislature, at its next sitting, will determine, but without debate, whether or not the call to order was justified. The President of the German Parliament or of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies can also, should be fail to obtain a hearing, put on his hat, and thus adjourn the sitting for an hour, as was shown in a memorable instance, when Count Von Roon, the Minister of War, refused to be silenced by the presiding officer of the Chamber.

The species of gag applied in our Hous of Representatives by the previous question is compassed in the continental as semblies by what is known as the "cloture." It will be remembered that parliamentary discussions in France proceed according to a list of members who inscribe their names beforehand. At the end of any speech, however, the demand may be made that the debate be closed, and this motion, if supported by a "notable portion" of the Chamber, will be put to the vote. No speech can be made in favor of this proposal, and only one against it; but the motion is not pronounced carried unless a majority of the members are present. The effects of this measure are not quite so sweeping as might at first sight be supposed. When the cloture has been procounced, members may still speak upon the manner in which the main question should be put; amendments may be withdrawn, and the reasons for this step given; while Ministers must be heard in virtue of their general right, and thus a discussion of the ubject matter may be virtually reopened

It is clear that the cloture is a les omplete and peremptory bar against obstruction than the proceeding known as the previous question in our House of Representatives. It is certain, however, that ever such an innovation as the cloture could not be applied to the House of Commons without a fundamental change in the principles on which public business has been carried on. in the debates of February last Lord HART-INGTON, on behalf of the Liberals, entirely agreed with the leader of the Conservatives, STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, that the adoption of the cloture could not be reconciled with the accepted theory of the British Constitution. Yet he did not hesitate to warn the House that however revolutionary this procooding might appear, it was one to which in time they might be forced to come. For the moment Parliament confined itself to idopting a much less radical measure, whose sufficiency has already been demonstrated. By the standing order of last February, it was provided that whenever any member hall have been named by the Speaker as using the rules of the House by peristently and wilfully obstructing business hen, without amendment, adjournment or debate, a motion shall be put that such unber be suspended from the service of he House during the remainder of that day's sitting. The efficacy of this rule was tested some weeks age, when Mr. O'Dox-

assailed the personal character of the French ador, M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR. In this case the Speaker did not choose to ask the House to decide whether Mr. O'DONNELL should be heard further, for the reason, as was afterward explained, that the offence seemed to him rather a breach of decorum than of order. Hereupon Mr. GLADSTONE moved that Mr. O'DONNETT, he not heard, a motion which was instantly challenged on constitutional grounds, and which is now generally considered a grave infringement on the essential rights of members. Mr. GLAD-STONE took the ground that the Speaker is the upholder of order, but not the guardian of propriety; the latter function being claimed or his own official position as leader of the majority. Of course such an assumption on the part of the late Tory Government would have been loudly denounced as a monstrous usurpation. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that any political leader, with the right to call upon his followers to silence an opponent in the middle of a speech, would be credited with impartiality or would in practice be impartial. It would prove far less invidious to borrow the French cloture, or our own previous question, which at least

Let us Hear from the Philosopher and

Statesman What has become of the distinguished philosopher and statesman, the Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, the great Mentor of the Democratic party? He is silent as the

Why is it thus? Has he no bugle blast to blow for HANCOCK? Has he no further word to say showing how the old-time nullification and the doctrines of those opposed to the Democracy are substantially one and the same thing?

Is there no more ink in Mr. BLAIR's trenchant pen? Alas, alas! We miss his imposing and venerable form from the Demoeratic ranks; we miss his voice from the Democratic councils.

Where is Mr. BLAIR?

in the middle of a speech.

### The Inspection of Charities.

For many years we have heard of abuses in our public charitable institutions, and investigation has proved that the charges were sometimes well founded. Where so vast a sum of money as that appropriated in this State for charitable purposes is expended by a large number of officials, there is likely to be carelessness, or extravagance, or other misuse of the public funds, and cases of official corruption, incompetency, or injustice will be more or less frequent.

The great trouble is that a machine, as we call it nowadays, is liable to be established and perfected, and to be run, if not primarily, at least secondarily, in the interest of the officers, who find in public charity their means of making a living, and who are often chiefly concerned about keeping their places. Even if they are men of fair intentions at the start, they are pretty likely to grow into the habit of performing their duties after a perfunctory fashion, and to let abuses creep into the institutions under their charge, which they will sebornly defend in a spirit of pride, and refuse to correct except under strong pressure. Cruelty, to which they have become accustomed, may seem all right to them, and neglect, which they are in the habit of seeing, may be remediless according to their notion.

Left to themselves, therefore, the officers of our public charitable institutions have suffered gross evils to grow up, and sometimes encouraged them for private or political purposes. Though they had charge of so many thousands of persons and so vast a sum of the people's money, the public knew little of their proceedings. Consequently there was opportunity for all sorts of mismanagement, and the administration of portions of our charitable and correctional system was disgraceful to the State. Even now our jails and poorhouses in many cases are far behind the best home and foreign standards; but they are in a better condition than fornerly, because of the labors of an officia State Board and of a volunteer association organized for their inspection, the one created in 1867 and the other organized in 1872

Both these organizations have done so much service, and each seems to be so much needed, that it is very unfortunate that of late they are not working with the harmony essential to the highest success. The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities was created in 1867. The Commissioners, who serve without compensation, are authorized to make thorough investigations of the management of all charitable and correctional institutions receiving State aid. except prisons. Each such institution must be visited at least once a year, and each city or county almshouse or poorhouse once in two years. This Board has done most commendable service, especially during the last eight or ten years, but, with the exception of two or three of them, the Commissioners cannot be said to have any special knowledge of their duties. The majority probably content themselves with applauding the

efforts of their more active associates. With the view of aiding and supplementing the work of the State Board, and dealing more directly and minutely with the evils which beset our charitable institutions, the State Charities Aid Association was organized in 1872, five years after the creation of the other body. It is an association of volunteers, men and women who have a hearty interest in the improvement of our charitaole system, and in the welfare of all those dependent on it. They have done valuable service from the start, and the record of what they have accomplished is long and worthy of much praise.

The association, for instance, has organ ized forty local visiting committees for the public charitable institutions in twenty-six ounties of the State. These volunteer visitors reside near the almshouses and poor houses of their respective communities, and are men and women well known and highly respected in their neighborhoods. They visit the institutions frequently and systematically, and report monthly to the central association at New York. As the result of their labors, for instance, the odious and barbarous system of farming out the poor to the lowest bidder has been swept away from one of the counties. Largely through the efforts of the association the salutary law was passed, five years ago, which removes children over two years of age from poorhouses, and forbids those institutions to receive them. Homes and schools have been established for such children, and the visiting committees have watched to guard against invasions of the law. Many county poorhouses and infirmaries have also been improved, and the sufferings of the pauper usane still in them have been alloviated.

Until recently the association seems to have worked in harmony with the State Board, but now we are sorry to observe evidences of very decided hostility between them. The State Charities Aid Association declares that the State Board of Charities is doing its best to crush it out, and a statement in regard to the matter

tainly indicates that it has good reason for

so thinking. The volunteer visiting committees found that they were hampered in their work by the lack of legal authority to enter the poorhouses; and when, in 1873, they were actually excluded from the Westchester County Poorhouse, they asked and obtained from the Legislature the passage of a law to remove the obstructions. The State Board of Charities was given the power of appointing visitors, but it had previously refused to appoint those nominated by the volun-teer association. These visitors, thus secured in their right of entering the institutions, were to report to both bodies, and so they did without trouble until lately, when the State Board passed regulations which forbid their reporting except to it. The visitors then had to choose which of their two masters they should serve, and last April, with one exception, they all decided to remain with the volunteer association, and declined a new appointment from the State Board of Charities.

The volunteer association then endeavored to secure the passage of a law authorizing Justices of the Supreme Court to grant to persons nominated by it authority to visit and could not be used against a single person or inspect public charitable institutions. The bill passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate, we are told, through the efforts of members of the State Board, who said their own visitors were enough.

The volunteer association, therefore, has reason for thinking that the State Commissioners want to get rid of its cooperation. And yet, why is not each body the more efficient because of the existence of the other? Instead of discouraging volunteer efforts, the State Board ought to benefit by reason of them. It would be a great pity to cool the arder and smother the interest of the 550 members of the visiting committees. They can do a work which may not be possible to the official board, and one which is very important.

### The Fraudulent Vice-President.

The mind of Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, as revealed by him at St. Albans, furnishes a curious study in the anatomy of melancholy. It is difficult to ascertain the precise nature of his frenzy, but that he is far gone is beyond question. He appears to opvy HAYES, a person whom but recently he avoided, as one often does the partners of some deep disgrace. He envies him mainly because HAYES is fat and careless, and evidently rejoices in the infamy which oppresses Wheeler. The latter has been nobody, he says; he has had no influence and no power. He waited for HAYES to die, and that worthy growing more lusty with every installment of Mr. TILDEN'S salary, Wheeler wandered off to brood alone.

Somewhere in the back country he met with a copy of John Adams's inaugural address, wherein the sturdy old Federalist described the Vice-Presidency as "a respectable situation." This comforted him for a time, but its effects were not lasting. Perhaps the unfortunate man, when he came to analyze the expression, perceived that it applied to the office and not by any means to the man who fills it without reference to the means by which he came there. The Vice-Presidency would certainly be quite as respectable a situation now as it was in the days of John Adams, if it was occupied by the man who was elected for that purpose. As it is, however, Mr. WHEELER is quite right when he describes it as a side show; and we might add that in his case it is a side show of a very immoral character.

But one of the most remarkable of Mr. Wheelen's complaints is that relating to the alleged refusal of the clergy to pray for him. This, he says, is a great trial to him; it "soils his spirituality" to hear them pray for the President and Congress and all others in authority, except him. But we fear the fault is with Mr. WHEELER himself. It is more than probable, indeed, that he soiled his own spirituality when he took a stolen office. The churches invoke the divine blessing "upon all Christian magistrates," and it cannot be laid to their charge if the conscience of a Fraudulent Vice-President denies him a place in that respectable category.

### Is Sleeping in a Lumber Yard Disorderly Conduct ?

It appeared by the police reports yesterday that fifty-seven persons had been arrested for sleeping in the lumber yard of JOHN CROUCH & Co., and that all but two of them had been sent to Blackweil's Island for six months on a charge of disorderly conduct.

It is easy enough to understand that Messrs. Crovch & Co. should be unwilling to have their lumber yard converted into a free lodging establishment; but it is not easy to comprehend how a simple civil trespass, such as going peaceably on another's land to sleep, can be made to constitute disorderly conduct. If this report is correct we apprehend the

Justice should brush up his notions of criminal law somewhat.

The Loogootee Tribune, whose editor is Mr. G. W. ALFOED, contains the following whopper: "Thu Sux one of the leading Democratic Journals of the nation, abandons Indiana to the Republicana.

There may be some use in such falsehood, but we fail to see it. The Loogootce Tribune had better tell the truth.

The astronomical events for the coming week are the conjunction of the moon with Jupiter to-morrow evening, and with Saturn on Tuesday evening. The close approach of the moon to Jupiter will give those who are just beginning to try their telescopes on this planet an opportunity to test a method, familiar to astronomers, of correcting a deception of the eyesight. No person unfamiliar with tele scopes would readily believe that in viewing Jupiter with a magnifying power of 50 the planet looks larger than the full moon does to the naked eye. When the planet and the moon are close together, however, this can be proved by viewing Jupiter through the telescope with one eye, and keeping the other eye fixed on the moon. After such an experiment the amateur telescopist is apt to have a higher regard for the powers of his instrument.

Venus is now an evening star, but so close to the sun that she seems robbed of her usual

Following the Wiesbaden international che-s tournament came a chess congress at Brunswick in which several of the same players took part, but with strikingly different re suits. Messes, Blackburns and Englisch, who tied at Wiesbaden with SCHWARZ for the first prize, did not play at Brunswick; but Schwarz played and secured only seven of his ten games, tying with Minchwitz and Wemmins, also of the Wiesbaden tournament, for the third place, The second prize was secured by RIEMONN, who did not play at Wiesbaden; the first prize by L. PAULSEN, who was lower than fifth at Wiesbaden. Pitschen lest all his ten games.

The Republicans of Garrielp's district have nominated for Congress the Hop, Ezga B. TAYLOR, who has been known for years in the politics of the district as an anti-Garrield man. who has been urged more than once to run against GARFIELD as an independent Republican candidate for Congress, and who has been voted for by irreconcilable anti-GARFIELD Re-KER case. All that has happened to him is | NELL speaking to a motion for adjournment. | made by the volunteer organization cer- | publicans in previous district conventions.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE,

shooting, the London season closes. The Goodwood race meeting is supposed to be the end of the fashionable festivities, but the prolongation of the sittings of Parliament this year has kept a great number of the upper ten in town longer than usual. The dulness with which the season began was soon dissipated, and the gayety that prevailed throughout July fully compensated for the dreariness of May and the earlier part of June. Ascot, however, was not as brilliant as usual this year, the court being in mourning for the Empress of Russia. The lawn, ordinarily so rich in color from the respiendence of the ladies' dresses, wore rather a sombre appearance. The fickleness of the weather has also put a decided damper on most of the outdoor festivities; but the London tradesmen-those chronic grumblershave no reason this year to grumble about the stinginess of their patrons. At the present moment the seaside shopkeepers are having their innings, and all are scoring heavily from the pockets of the owners of the vessels belonging to the different yacht clubs, of which there are no less than thirty-three in Great Britain. The the books of these clubs is over 1.800.

We have no record of any private yachting before 1660, when the Dutch made a present of a craft called the Mary to Charles II. Twentyfive years ago the number of yachts in commis-sion was estimated at 600, and their value was about \$4,000,000. In 1867 the number had increased to 1.740 yachts, belonging to the thirtyone clubs to whom the Admiralty had granted warrants. The total capacity of these boats was 60,000 tons, and a force of nearly 6,000 sailors was employed. The Admiralty warrant gives the members of the club to which it is granted the right to carry an ensign of the British navy, and exempts them from the payment of tonnage dues on entering a port. There is some talk among the English of sending over newly built yacht to try and regain the honors won from them in 1857 by the America. The new boat is named the Vanduars, and is built of steel. She has won sixteen out of the nineseen races she has sailed in, and has beaten al the crack boats. She is a 90-tonner, and was built on the Clyde. The Prince of Wales's new boat, the Formosa, won the cup in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, but she did not do so well in the west of England, being

badly beaten at Plymouth. Of other outdoor sports the month of August is chiefly devoted to cricket. The university men are at home for the long vacation, and the teams of the various cricketing counties are materially strengthened thereby. Torquay Brighton, and Canterbury each devotes a week to the noble game. The Canterbury week is the most fashionable, partly on account of the perfeetlog of the cricket ground and the excellence of the play, and partly on account of the balls and amateur theatricals which enliven the even-ings. The performances of the "Old Stagers." as the amateurs call themselves, have grown to be quite famous in England. The members assume fanciful names for the occasion, but this incognito does not prevent its being known that many of the actors bear well-known names in law, medicine, and literature.

Time, the destroyer, is making sad havo with the old landmarks of London. The destruction of Temple Bar is now an old story and indeed it is becoming difficult to find any relic of the good old days. It is with regret therefore, that one learns that the Manor House, Stoke Newington, is to be pulled down to make room for modern improvements. It is recorded that Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to this mansion, and near it still stands a portion The neighborhood of the Manor House is rich in its associations. Defoe wrote "Robinson Crusoe" in a house but a few yards distant. It was pulled down about three years ago. Howard, the philanthropist, was an occupant of the Menor House, and it is generally believed that Edgar Allan Poe was educated within its walls. The author of "Sandford and Merton" wrote that book in a house close by, and Mrs, Barbauld lived nearly opposite.

In the city of London and in some parts of the West End the names of the streets bear witness to their antiquity, though none of the original houses which once lined them remain. Piccadilly is the modern corruption of Pikadilla, high collar or ruff, from the sale of which the street took its name. Fetter lane was so called because it used to be frequented by "faitors," or beggars. Gracechurch street was named from its grass market, and Holborn from the old bourne, or river, which ran close by. Smithfield was originally a smooth field to which the ockeys of the eleventh century repaired to sel their horses to the earls, barons, knights, and citizens who went there to buy them.

The results of compulsory education are be ginning to be apparent in England. Since 1870 the increase in attendance at the schools has averaged nearly a million and a half, and additional accommodations for two millions and a quarter have been provided. The instruction provided at these free schools is so good that the English are beginning to surmount their weakness on the subject of class distinctions and many of the middle classes are sending their children to be educated with those of the poor people. These elementary schools now employ a staff of thirty thousand certificated teachers who in London are paid salaries averaging \$1.000 a year, and in the country \$600. When the Compulsory Education bill was under debate in Parliament, it was opposed by the Conservatives on the ground that he introduction of the higher branches of learning would demoralize the scholars and make them unfit for their station in life. As ret, however, these apprehensions seem to be groundess, as out of 4,000,000 scholars only 40,000 have got beyond the three R's. It is found that where the higher branches have been introduced, the children who formerly were with difficulty induced to learn to read and write. apply themselves with more vigor to those dry out necessary "steps of Parnassus" in order to fit themselves for the delights of geography. history, and elementary science in which they see the more advanced scholars reveiling. The Duke of Richmond stated as a reason for the introduction of the higher branches of study that, as the law forced the children to attend the school till they were 14 years of age, and as they were usually far advanced in the elementary branches at the age of 10, it was only ust that they should be taught something dur-

ing the remaining four years. The English National Temperance League took advantage of the Belgian fêtes to hold a congress for the purpose of advancing their riews on total abstinence from all spirituous drinks. Their platform seems to consist of only one plank: "To seek by legislative and other means to abolish wines and other fermented liquors." During the discussion which arose as to the best method to be pursued to attain this end, a Belgian member of the League nade a speech praising the ancient beers o Belgium, which he declared contained nutritive matter which made them desirable drinks He drew a sad picture of the beers of to-day which were of so miserable a description that the consumers had recourse to spirits to coun teract their bad effects.

These abjurers of alcohol, who have discarded the name of tectotalers, and now call themselves" nephalists," call to mind the society of water drinkers, described by Henri Murger, who drank water not because they liked it but because they had no money to buy wine.

The President of the League invited a Parisian journalist to a dinner, consisting of potage oxtail, bouchées à la reine, saumon à la holandaise, filet de bouf jardinière, gigot de chevreuil polyrade, poulets grillés sauce tarare, aspie de homards sauce ravigote, céleri au jus, cailles de vigne à la broche, foie gras te Strasbourg, abricots à l'impératrice, glace à la vanille, fruits abondants, dessert, café, thé, and so on. The guest rather ungratefully remarks that the League do not carry out their temperance principles in the matter of eatables. But he philosophically continues, " It is impossible to please all the world and his father," and points out that the above bill of fare would be totally unacceptable to a vegetarian whose prin-

ciples forbid him to eat anything that has been killed, but permit him to devour eggs. Luckily for the Parisian, he adored tea, of which he swallowed "torrents" to assuage the thirst saused by the sauce ravigoto. As soon as he scaped from the company of the nephalists he was forced to drink " une chartreuse verte

o counteract the effects of the tea. The ex-King and Queen of Naples, who were unfortunate enough not to leave their king-dom with pockets full of money, reside at a little watering place on the coast of Normandy called Houlgate. Here they pass their time in leared them to the inhabitants of the village Recently they stood as godfather and god mother at the christening of a newly built fish ing smack. The little boat was decked out in bunting of all colors, and from her masts floated the flags of Austria and Spain, interwoven with the Sicilian colors of the exiled monarchs. The ceremony was a simple one performed by the village cure, who sprinkled the bows of the vessel with holy water, and named the little vessel the Marie, after the illustrious godmother.

The Parisian modistes are startled by a raid on their fashion books by M. Albert Wolff, the well-known feuilletonist. In a recent number of the Figuro M. Wolff declares that those wonderful fashion plates which have hitherto been considered as dictating to the female world the manner in which they should cut their gar-ments, are an assemblage of conventionally dull and coarse engravings of costumes, so badly executed as not to be understood by the million. He further alleges that the ladies in the plates look like lay figures, and the children like dolls. To remedy this a new fashion paper has been brought out, the first number of rhich contains articles on dress by the leading French writers, while the pictorial part of the work has been undertaken by the most renowned artists. The new paper is named L'Art de la Mode, and it is expected to do wonders toward revolutionizing women's ideas in teaching them how to adorn themselves methetically. It is not likely that Worth and his male competitors, who now dictate the fashions to the ladies, will abdicate without a struggle.

# Parfield Showing why Garfield Should Not

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the June (1879) number of the North American Review appeared an article from the pen of James A. Garfield on "National Appropriations and Misappropriations." I quote:

Much credit is deservedly due to the Democrats in the Forty-fourth Concress for continuing the work of reduction which had been carried on by their Republican predicesors from 1805 down to, and including the passace of the appropriation bits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1576. On some subjects of reduction they could act the control of the con

Carried on by their Republican predeces ors," is modest and good. In 1861, the employees upon the civil list of the United States numbered 46,049; in 1869, 54,207; in 1871, 57.605; in 1873, 86.660; in 1875, 94.119. In 1869-70, the ordinary expenditures of the Government were \$164.658,273.84. of which \$3,410,-279.41 was used in the demolition and preservation, encouragement and discouragement of the Indians. In 1873-4, the "work of reduction" had increased the expenditures in the same departments to \$194,217,210,27, of which 16.692,562.06 were expended in curing and killing the red brother. A more wholesome regard for truth than is possessed by the

killing the red brother. A more wholesome regard for truth than is possessed by the gentleman from Ohio would have accorded the Democrats the credit of inaugurating instead of "continuing" a "work of reduction."

But leaving that aside, how does the reason which Garfield gives for more effective action by Democrats apply to his own position? Without the aid of the Executive, Congress can walk but a short way upon the avenue of reform. If Garfield should be elected would he not be restrained by party associations? "Take it, for instance, that a contractor who had been for hours the sole lesses of the General's ear, pouring therein points for a brief, should desire a favor from President Garfield; would not the latter be moved by a remembrance of the profits of that interview? If his duties as President should require Garfield to aid in the detection and punishment of corrupt officials, would he not be "restrained by party associations?" So it would seem from his own admission, for he was one of those "Republican predecessors." It would be well for Mr. Garfield to postpone his next literary effort until 1884, when he can say of President Hancock: "On some subjects of reduction he could act more effectively and with less embarrassment than his Republican predecessors. He was less restrained by party associations from reducing the official force in the departments."

JEBSEY CITY, Aug. 21.

To be Canaldered.

## To be Considered.

m the Engineering and Mining Journal. The Hudson River Tunnel, though a very ill and experience for its successful completion, is not one which necessarily involves great danger to those en- | was doing more good in this department of his work than gaged in it. The late "accident," by which twenty three men lost their lives, was wholly unnecessary, and would ever have occurred had the work been under the direcon of an experienced mining engineer. The work, from its inception, appears to have been directed by wholly in-experienced persons, and the same may be said of the efforts which have been made since the "accident" to substantial salary will be paid recover the bodies of the workmen or c) to make the connection between the tunnel and the shaft, which could never have been done in the manner proposed te-ore the "accident" The trustees or directors of the funnel Company should at once secure a conference of ompetent mining engineers to examine and report upon he plans which are proposed for completing the work, in order that a repetition of the late lamentable mishap may not occur.

Fashion's Wondrous Changes. One thing greatly amused me: Last season at Saratora I overheard a lady from New York describing the dress of a Shakerea, which are declared was too print and reiniculous to be seen in the are declared what the declared shakerea which are declared what the declared in the declared what the declared in the declared what the declared is spintone and the style of one's dress, especially of the studies of the style of one's dress, especially of the studies and the style of one's dress, especially of the studies and the style of one's dress, especially of the studies which was allower at exact copy of the Shaker garb—a short kitted askirty was the heliutrope shade which the sixters were just the heliutrope shade which the sixters were not with round waist gatheted at the being over which was defly laid the neat folds of an hold mull neckerchief! She was actually diessed in the permand redictions? costime over which she had so recently shrugged her pretty shoulders and turned upher title a stour-rate nose. But then she did not hook had a Shakeress after all, for mon her graceous head was placed a flower garden and frant stall, vicinity a last, that in turn would have been set upon and scofted a thy every right minded Shakeress in the house; and upon her tainty leet were worn a pair of French-heet kid boots that in contrast with the flat-bottomed gathers of the vice bers was a similar in time to be tolerated by a disciple of Mother Ann Lee. From the Evening Post.

#### Last Written Words of the Prince Imperial. From the London Times.

CAPE Town, July 13.—Some of the reports which the Prince Imperial to all prepared of the recommitting work in which he had taken part have been reversed. The last of these doctoments, dated way 31, the lay before he died, was marked by an exceptional score of multary detail and an unusual mastery of the subject none so value. it is not go nevarity known that in the pocket of his over-at, subsequently recovered, was found a scrap of per torn out of a note book, on which were set down to passing totes of the day's movements, from the official control of the second fixtuon, to 122, which the cotted good for second fixtuon, to 122, which the cotted per trumbokars and thystian, south, go alread, good inputs ground on slope botth of doma. A found that of pencil sketch is given below, with the chief points the landscape in-toniy delineated but manyal. Under its is written: "Taken from extremity of spur between cotors and flombokars." These were the last words sitten by the Prince.

#### The British Aristocracy at Homburg. From the London Practs.

Last year's season of the English at Homburg Last year's season of the English at Hornburg, which is as matter of the becoming an English hardware model for the becoming an English and was noted for the british at shot of these work a sufficient at Stocker at 100 of these work a sufficient of the of Umon Jack. Another arrayed himself in a world make, as himself with a factor of the Prisistance must be himself in a world interest at the a lashion which made him, when at a distributed and in three domined staw hals of a kind hitherty associated actions we with single planters. So for Hombor's exectly has the verification of the granters and the granters are worn a more subtled time. The Lincolness the verification was allowed to the granters as the work with single time. The Lincolness the verification of the box of the presents allowed to the Colorador. The German peasure are worters here they are. It the presents allowed to the English that are try so he is and done only with earlied the State that that are try so he is an add out only with earlied steepings, very him paragraph, and the white disease of Lashy Sainsbury's daughters.

## A Man Attacked by an Eagle.

From the Dallas News. On Tuesday last, as Mr. L. O. Kimsey was On Titlestray takes was the force of the force which was the firm and the trade of the force of or animal as it is unlikely that it would knowingly at

#### Earthquakes in Cuba. HAVANA, Aug. 21 .- At 6% o'clock yesterday

norming arous shocks of earthquake were felt in the uclta Abajo region, in Candelaria, and San Cristobal, the oscillation lasted seven seconds, and was from east o west.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Baptist church at Nyack does not

-Brother Kimball, the great debt raiser will spend to-day with the Baptists of Atlantic City, and and will help them to get out of debt.

-Spring Lake, N. J., is largely patronized by Episcopalians, who have resolved to have a church there. They subscribed \$2,000 last Sunday. The Spring

-The Universalists at Marblehead, Mass. ecently refitted their church, making it very beautiful It made a beautiful fire a few nights ago, when an incen diary touched it off. Of the \$25,000 loss only \$4,000 is covered by insurance.

-The Brattleboro bank disaster sends to the poorhouse an elderly spinster, daughter of the first Congregational minister ever settled in the place. Hey income was derived from the stock she held, and she is now penniless in old age. -It is authoritatively announced that the

Rev. George A. Peits, who recently retired from the Baptist church at Jamestown under somewhat peculiar circumstances, will now engage in secular pursuits, and will not attempt to perform the work of a mini -The venerable wooden church at Litch-

feld, Conn., where old Dr. Lyman Beecher preached from 1810 to 1826, is still standing, although removed a short distance from where it originally stood, in order to make room for a building of modern style. It is severaly simple in its architecture, and is esteemed by the Litch-field people a valuable relic.

—The camp meeting people at Martha's Vineyard complain that the fare is less from Boston to Manhattan Beach than to their favored spot. Owing to

this difference, they are losing many patrons, who find their way among the carnal attractions of the Beach, in-stead of going to praise and pray amid the shady groves. The Vineyard is every year becoming more and more of a worldly place, and the religious influence of the camp grows feebler each summer. -The Salvation Army in England is called to mourn the sudden loss of one of its brightest lights.

James Ward, who has been one of the loudest of the
leaders, has forsaken his wife and eight children, and ias east in his lot with a pretty servant girl, with whom

he has eloped. The girl was one who had been in con-stant attendance on the meetings of the Army, and was considered a hopeful convert. Mr. Ward was considered to have made great advances in holiness, and to be cor siderably better than ordinary people. -The Examiner and Chronicle is the organ of the close communion Baptists, while the Watch Toner assumes a sort of leadership of those who favor open ommunion. The former does not in a word say that the latter lies, but thus euphemiously puts it: "The little Watch Tower of this city set a ridiculous statement in metion, to the effect that there are ten open communion Baptists to-day where there was one twenty-five years

ago, and the silly misstatement keeps going. It is amazing how much force there is in a thing that can be named in three letters to travel over a continent." -The expression "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" occurs in the eighteenth chap-ter of Genesis. A very learned expositor of Sanday school lessons throws light upon the passage thus: "Preserving the paronomasis, it would be, 'Shall not the Justiciary of all the earth do justice?" It is owing to overdoses of this kind of commentating that ordinary people who go to Sunday school are sometimes con-fused in their judgment and bejumbled in their understanding. The passage as it is found in the Bible is easy

enough to understand if the commentators will only be kind enough to let it alone. • -Baptist ministers seem to be wanted on the Pacific Coast. In San Francisco the First Church and that on Union square are vacant. In Sacramento the Calvary Church could find use for a first class man, but wants no inferior sort. In Stockton, San Jose Red wood City, Vallejo, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, and Napa, the churches are vacant and pastors are wanted. Most f the respectable Baptists wish that Brother Kalloch's church was vacant, so that a good man might be settled in his place. Kalloch has a very small following of solid people. His bearers are for the most part the invers of curiosity, who are drawn by the singular mu-ical services of the church and the eccentric and sometimes

loquent utterances of the man. -The Sunday amusement question is provoking increased discussion in England. At the recent Canterbury Diocesan Conference the Rev. Dr. Carpenter advocated the opening of museums and other places of rational resort. The archbishop closed the debate, re-minding the members of the Conference that it is generally agreed that the present manner of observing Sunday is not satisfactory, and that they must exercise their wisdom in providing some practical remodes for present apparent evils. The Archbishop lamented the tendency on the part of worsangment and their funders to stay away from public worship. He hinted that one of the reasons they stay away is because the minister do not sufficiently attract them. In this commention ha paid a high compliment to Spurgeon's way of education ministers by giving them practical work during their course of study. He said that men thus the work were in many instances better fitted for their work hanthe university men.

-The Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago is in a bit of a snarl owing to matters out of which grow the resignation of its late postor, the flex J, Munro Gibson. The long and short of the affair is that Dr. Gibson was fond of going among the people and delivering lectures and sermons on practical like. Some-times he held afternion meetings in Farwell Hall but the exposition of the Bible. These attracted great mutuades, who were repelled by the stateliness of the church and his thus making himself common. Dr. dittson st he could hope to do smeng the rich and pureproud in-ners in his church. So there was an unpleasantness, out of which came a division, whereupon Dr. divien resigned and took charge of a church in London. The rich joiks control the church, and are now looking for a man of their own style of spirituality. To the proper man a

-The Rev. Charles R. Mills, a missionary in China, preached to some of the Shanting Chinamen. A few hours afterward a missionary lany was categories the hearers, to see how much they had remembered of the sermon. She found that very few of them could repeat even the leading points of what Mr. Wills had said to them. At the afternoon service, where a nauve Chi-naman was to preach, Mr. Mills arose and expressed his ortification that his hearers had falled in the morizing what was said to them in the morning. Then he gave them again the chief points, which they promised to try to remember. If Mr. Mills would come to this country and preach, he would find that it is not only the distant pagans who do not perfectly remember sermons, but that some of our own reduced congregations could not stand xamination on an average sermon an hour after its deivery. Considering the disadvantage of the ileathen Chines in listening to a foreigner, whose speech must be to them much as pigeon English is to us, the wonder is that they understood and remembered any of it.

-Presbyterians in the western part of this State are much exercised in reference to the Rev. B. P. Adams, who has renounced the doctrine of exclusing punishment. He entered the plea of "formally multy." That is to say, be admits having departed from the letter of the teachings or the Westminster Confession, but demes being guity of saying anything contrary to the teachings of Scripture. Mr. Adams has been ansoemed until the Presbylery shall meet to adjudicate as case, which will be in the course of Reptember. But the current part of the trouble is that some months go the sequent and popular paster of one of the most fashionable and wealthy conrolles in the eastern part of the State preached almost the same views that Mr. Adamshas presched, if not exactly the same. Presbyter, and symid moking his case, and dismissed it with substantially the cerdict, "Not guilty, but don't do it again." Possio nov weather. Not sunty but don't do it again. Posed now want to know why fish is made of one clerry man and fowl of another. It is a fact unit as generally known as it might be, that a great many of the undeter, of fish Presbyterian Church are by no mans as right as the Confession requires in their views and leading sreanding everlasting punishment. If the Presbyterias were now to begin to take my all eases of brettrem against which charges of the present the property of the present the pr whom charges of heresy doubt be made out, the re-manufer of the occasint century would not suffice to lab-gate the whole business.

-The Sunday school lesson for today is about "the Covenant with Acous," and it is demonstra, 1-18, the golden text being: "Abraham beinest tidl, and it was control undefining righteepings." After Abram's return from the slowetter of Chedicia. ... and e victory over the despullers of Sodom and the expect was just the entraproporate the deal by a mine in Abranu's promier situation. For were are additional all sides, and he know not how soon by might be driven out of the land to which God bod not highly from "Fort not, Abrani: I am thy shield and thire, exceeding great neward. As a "smell," Goldway his from the As A "general," he would not let Abrain soller in our self of or distress, and yet Abrain was for the as he is self-indthe auture. He had been premised an infercious and to which he had gone. But he had not exclude the second his steath Bironic, has showed by well a cir. He asked and for some a parance aviin store for him. Toen stad reversal Hanvell to Amenia a faller way. Religing him out at out it to a collec-nium to the starry three He had him that the attenwhich should come from tracialden which cult become as the ways of heaven. The last the team gives a detailed account of the se-which this povement promise was rated it. 43 one way did not seem clear for the hilling at d the primite. How a man ever a function of such as we delicate no children was to become the fames of such a mighty nation did not appear. See a birth of Isaac, and the northern a round his dear at site. The history of the Islandics virtual each and very one of the items of this avenuant. The leasest for mixtanday is on Abraham's 1, their mixtanday from God, and